Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820. [NUMBER 1575.

Sale at Byculla.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

ON THE PREMISES

At Byculla,

On WEDNESDAY the 16th Instant,

THE VALUABLE

PROPERTY

OF

A Gentleman

PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,

Consisting of

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Cots, Persian Carpets, Bengal Mats, Wall Shades, Lamps, Plate, Plated and Glass Wares, Table dinner Sets, a very superior elegant Clock, a Valuable Library of Books in various Languages, a set of the celebrated Morland's colored Engravings a Barouchette with a pair of Horses, set of Harness and spare wheels, a Shigram Po with Horse and Harness, also a Bay high East Arab Horse.

Catalogues will be printed, and further particulars will be published.

Apollo House, August 7.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of *John Cross*, late of Bombay, Armenian deceased intestate; may be granted to *Stephen John Cross*, and *Maria Jacob Eyoob*, Son and Daughter of the said *John Cross* deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 8th August 1820.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of *Joseph John Cross*, late of Bombay Armenian deceased, intestate, may be granted to *Stephen John Cross* and *Mariana Jacob Eyoob*, Mother and Sister of the said *Joseph John Cross* deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 8th August 1820.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Partnership hitherto subsisting between *Mr. Samuel Ferrar* and *Eduljee Cursetjee* under the Firm of *Ferrar and Eduljee*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by *Eduljee Cursetjee* and his *Sons*. It is earnestly solicited that all persons indebted to the Firm of *Ferrar* and *Eduljee* will have the goodness to remit the amount of their respective debts with the least possible delay, as *Mr. Ferrar's* stay in this Country depends entirely on their collection. All persons having any demands thereon are requested to send in the same for adjustment.

Bombay, 1st August, 1820

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons.

BEGS to Assure the Friends of the late Firm and the Public in General that the most Punctual and unremitted attention to their future favour will they hope, ensure them that liberal Support which the late Firm has enjoyed during so long a period in the line of Auction & Commission Business. And they assure them that the Strictest attention will be paid to those who may favor them with orders for their Supplies &c.

Bombay, 9th August 1820

Eduljee Cursetjee,

REPRESENTATIVE and sole proprietor of the late Firm of *Baxter, Ferrar, and Co.*, is sorry to state that a very large sum still remains due to him on that account, notwithstanding the Firm has been now dissolved 5 years. He takes this opportunity of requesting that all those indebted to him on that account will have the goodness to remit the same to him without delay, as he will be extremely sorry to be compelled to take legal measures to recover the same.

Bombay, 1st August 1820.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission Twenty Cases of Hollands, containing fifteen case bottles in each, lately imported from Calcutta.

Bombay, 8th August.

For Sale,

AT THE

Bombay Tavern

Warehouse,

HOLLANDS Gin in small Cases of Twelve three pint bottles each Just imported, also old Batavia Arrac in Bottles upwards of four years in Bombay, Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum, on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 9th August 1820.

Lugrin and Watson,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Friends and the Public, that, they have received per the Hon'ble Company's Ship's Lady Melville, and Canning a choice assortment of Europe Goods consisting of, viz :—

Pale Ale from Hodgson in Casks,
Ditto do. from Field and Co. in Bottles
Dorchester Ale from Alex. Harper.

Port Wine from Harper, Nesbitt and Gledstanes, and Excellent Sherry from other Houses.

Claret from Carbonell and Son.
Do. from Paxton & Majoribanks,
Muscat Wine from Gledstanes.

Fine Cogniac Brandy & Hollands Gin best Schedam, from various Houses in London.

Oilmans Stores consisting of Hams, Cheeses, fine Butter in half Firkins, Pickles and Sauces of sorts, Pickled Neats-Tongues.

Boots and Shoes from Hoby and Stunt.

Saddlery. Military and Hunting Saddles from Gibson and Peat, and Simpson and Lawrie.

Spare Saddlery from Milroy.

Perfumery from Smyths and other,

Stationery. Hosiery, Confectionary from Hoffman & Son, Epaulets &c. Military and other Gloves, Glazed Leather Military Stocks from Bicknell and Moore, fine welch Flannel, Blankets and Bout Cloaks; fine Cutlery from Savigny; handsome cut Glass-ware consisting of a Dessert service complete and some very beautiful Tea Caddies, Basons mounted in Silver with Locks and Keys.

Likewise a small assortment of very neat Gold Jewellery, & Ladies' Watches and a few Books.

Bombay, August 8.

In the HON'BLE the COURT of the RECORDER of Bombay.

Sheriffs' Sale,

Seized by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of *Merwanjee Rustomjee Son* and Representative of the late *Rustomjee Monackjee*,

AGAINST

Coonverboy, widow of the late *Burjorjee Dadabhoy*.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the 15th day of August instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Out-cry on the Premises the undermentioned Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

Lot. 1.—An Oart of two Wheels with a Spot of Salt Vacant Ground Situated at a place called Breach Road and in the Neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to *Merwanjee Rustomjee*.

Lot. 2.—A Dwelling House Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances Situated at Mazagon near or Close by a Powder House and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to *Merwanjee Rustumjee*.

Lot. 3.—A Chaul or Range Containing 5 Appartments Covered with Tiles Situated with in the Townwalls in Barber Street and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to *Hir Wadia*.

Lot. 4.—A Ground with a Common Shed Covered with Tiles situated Do. Do. in Bazar street and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to *Cawasjee Dadabhoy*.

Lot. 5.—A Ground one Stick situated Do. Do. and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to *Nasserwanjee Ruttonjee*.

HENRY GRAY,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 8TH AUGUST 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH JULY 1820.

THE following appointment is ordered by the Honorable Governor in Council to take place.

1st Extra Battalion.

Lieutenant J. H. Bellasis of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant.—Date of appointment 20th July 1820.

Some misconception having arisen on the part of the executive Engineers in regard to the Government Orders of the 7th October last, which direct the commissariat Officer to settle with the Engineer individually, for supplies of materials; instead of bringing forward public Bills, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that this arrangement was only in view to the earlier Adjustment of their (the Engineers) accounts and by no means intended to abolish any of the existing checks; He therefore directs that executive Engineers do forward with their own Bills for Audit, the Original attested Bills by, the Commissariat Officer and vouched by the Merchants Bills together with the Original Indent countersigned by the Military Board, or other authority, and the receipt corresponding to the quantity charged in the Commisary's Bills.

The Governor in Council is like wise pleased to order that whenever retrenchments may be made against the charges for materials furnished by the Commissary but brought forward in the Executive Engineer's Bill, the Commissariat Officer shall be held equally responsible to the Engineer, as he was formerly, when his Bills were preferred to Government.

Executive Engineers will be careful in framing their Bills to exhibit as heretofore, the expense of each work separately, in order that when completed, its total expenditure may be compared with the Estimate passed by Government; they will also shew the expense on account of materials, distinct from that of the workmen, and the aggregate amount of their bills for the former, should, when no materials are in hand, correspond with the amount paid by them to the Commissary.

28th July 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederick Roome of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment and Lieut. and Brevet Captain A. W. Burn of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry to officiate as Quarter Masters to those Battalions respectively, the former from the 1st and latter from the 3d Instant.

The following appointment it ordered to take place.

Orduance Store Department.

Sub Conductor Robert Johnson to be an acting Conductor in succession to Metcalf deceased,—Date of rank 22d July 1820.

The undermentioned Native Officer is promoted to the Rank of Subadar Major in the room of Shaik Nathoo pensioned.

Names Corps.

Syd Ebram .... 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry,—Date of rank 4th July 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the substitution of a Native for an European Farrier, and to allow an additional Trumpeter to each troop of Horse Artillery.

The following number of followers while in the field is also sanctioned for each troop.

5 Watermen,
5 Washermen,
5 Packawlies,

31st July 1820.

The undermentioned Cadets who were permanently posted to Regiments in General Orders of the 22d ultimo, having reported their arrival from Europe in the Honorable Company's Ships Canning and Lady Melville, are admitted on the Establishment from the 27th Instant.

No. 24. James Paul.
No. 29. Alexander M. Donald Elder.
No. 33. Thomas Donnelly.
No. 38. Frederick W. Parry.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that several Departments in the late Paishwa's country be placed on the peace establishment except what may be necessary for the proposed force at Sholapore, and with the following exceptions,

The Dooley Bearers of the Poona Division. Those in Kandeish are to be reduced one half; those of the Battalion lately furnished from Kandeish to the Poona Division to be reduced to the scale of that Division, as soon as it can be done without inconvenience.

The draft cattle as far as is necessary to move the Ordnance pieces required for the troops at each station.

The Elephants and Camels.

The public Cattle with General Pritzler.

The establishments of the field force at Sholapore are to be regulated by the same principles as those on which the permanent establishment of the Poona Subsidiary force was formerly fixed at (585) five hundred and eighty five draft, and (700) seven hundred Carriage Cattle viz. to retain draft Cattle for a certain number of Guns and Carriages & Cattle for a certain quantity of Ordnance Stores and musket Ammunition. The actual number of Cattle entertained will of course bear the same proportion to the number kept up by the Poona Subsidiary Force as the strength of the detachment at Sholapore does to the strength of that force.

With the exception of those above alluded to, the whole of the Establishments in the Deckan are to be immediately discharged.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 5. Assistant Surgeon T. Tomkinson, Ellichpore Brigade from Ellichpore.

Do. Lieut. H. P. Laurence, ditto ditto.

DEPARTURES.—August 3. Lieut. Miguan, E. Regt. to Poonah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

Being but a youngster just arrived in India and having therefore no expectation of returning to England for many years, I am very desirous, not only of acquiring but of preserving as much as possible a correct pronunciation of my native Language, that should I fortunately live to go home, I may not be thought an illiterate fellow, or unfit for what is usually denominated genteel society.

My preceptors used to tell me that the best models were to be found in the Senate, at the Bar among the Lawyers, and on the Stage; as I am deprived of two sources of information I avail myself now and then of the only one to which I have access, and when a leisure moment will permit go, *incog*, to the Recorders Court.

A few days since one of the long robe in the course of a speech used the word "impugu" which to my astonishment he pronounced *impug-en* making the "g" hard, instead of mute as I have been accustomed to hear the word spoken; I confess when he first uttered it, I did not comprehend its meaning or recognize it as an English word, but as he shortly after talked of "the Impugnant" (again pronouncing the "g hard) I suppose it must be a Legal term; does the latter phrase indicate a puguacious or litigious man?

Will you have the goodness Mr. Editor to let me hear from you on the subject, for untill I have your authority I dare not for the world pronounce the word, tho' it has been ringing in my ears and dancing on my tongue for the last week.

TYRO.

Bombay, 1st August 1820.

The G. is always mute before an N. consequently the word must be pronounced *impune*; Impugnant is no exclusive Law Term but sometimes used for the Plaintiff, "him that accuses or make the first attack and here the G. is always sounded.

For the benifit of our young Tyro, we however make the following extract from Walker.

EDITOR,

385. No combination of letters has more puzzled the critics than this. Two actresses of distinguished merit, in *Portia*, in the *Merchant of Venice*, pronounced the word *impugn* differently, and each found her advocate in the newspapers. One critic affirmed, that Miss Young, by preserving the sound of g, pronounced the word properly; and the other contended, that Mrs. Yates was more judicious in leaving it out The former was charged with harshness; the latter, with mutilating the word, and weakening its sound: but if analogy may decide, it is clearly in favour of the latter; for there is no axiom in our pronunciation more indisputable than that which makes g silent before *n* in the same syllable. This is constantly the case in *sign*, and all its compounds, as *resign*, *design*, *consign*, *assign*; and in *indign*, *condign*, *malign*, *benign*; all pronounced as if written *sine*, *rezine*, &c. In which words we find the vowel *i* long and open, to compensate, as it were, for the suppression of g, as every other word ending in *gn*, when the accent is on the syllable, has a diphthong pronounced like a long open vowel, as *arraign*, *campaign*, *feign*, *reign*, *deign*; and consequently, unless the vowel *u* can produce some special privilege which the other vowels have not, we must, if we pronounce according to analogy, make the *u* in this situation long, and sound *impugn* as if written *impune*.

"Dulce est desipere in loco."

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

Time just now is very precious but as we wish not to be in any ones debt, particularly to *a Sheriff* or *his Depute*, and to favor all in their *own way*, pray have the goodness to insert in your next, a short answer to the question, who (being ashamed of his own name) subscribed himself "*not Captain Sheriff*."

We are really surprised at all his *labour pains*, *brayings*, and *lamentations*, he could only bring forth a *living Ass*; Pray can you inform us, *learned milk Docter*, attended at the birth?

Milksops are aware from what quarter that miserable production of a *Simpleton* comes, his *Ears* betray him, however as he has been so daring as to march forward a *Bold Volunteer*, he must undergo a little of our discipline & before he is suffered to *retreat* from the field like his other brethren *Souchong and Pekoe*, shall have the honor of a *Scratch* or *two*, but not "in the usual manner, or *place*" generally inflicted on the Knights of the blade.

In answer to simple Simon's interrogations, we *poor unlettered beings* attempt not at *Wit*, whatever he may do; however Milksops have so much of the milk of human kindness as to recommend him to write "*no more*" and to be careful how he plays with *his own Ass*, for like the other *Cur* in the fable, he may not escape without a *Kick*: and perhaps we may hereafter be induced to throw to this *barking cerburus* such a *Sop* as he will not easily digest, moreover in Mercy kind we do exhort him to be cautious how he draws down the Vengeance of those not less to be dreaded than that of a *Sheriff*.

We are
Your's very obediently
MILKSOPS,

Above the Ghauts,
August 1820.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

I think the Calm Observer in your last, is not very rational in his complaint, concerning the accomodation given to sick officers; the soil of the Esplanade is in all places alike, and it is only by expence and labor, that any part of this luxorious spot is made habitable; This Calm Observer seems to think that the Military ground extends to the Sea, but this though evidently under the control of the Engineer, must still be considered, in some measure free; and far from being tenanted by Wealthy Citizens only, it is inhabited by all kinds of people and is as far as I observe without favor or partiality, granted to the first applicants after the monsoon.

But surely this very serene Gentleman, does not mean to insinuate that it is too much trouble for the Military friends of the sick officer to visit him on the Esplanade, or that their duties prevent them from so doing.

But as I perceive this poor man is got completely out of his depth, I therefore conclude with a hope that his sweet temper will not be ruffled by the remarks of.

Tom Transient.

MR. EDITOR,

My employment during the greater part of the day being of a sedentary nature, I generally indulge myself with a saunter on the Esplanade in the evening; and having been now some years from my Native Country, I enjoy with some degree of pleasure the appearance of our young *Adonises* lately arrived from England. It is really astonishing to observe the progress those amateurs have already made in the affections of the Ladies; during my walk the other evening, I could not avoid taking notice of some of those young *men of war*, who were ambling their horses on the Green, just in the view of a party of Ladies, and imagined I could hear some of the fair ones articulate with an audible sigh "Oh! the Dear fellow." see how charmingly he guides his horse "Oh! he's a delightful man.

But Mr. E. when I approached a little nearer to those adventurers, I could discern they were just from Sea, as the roll of the ship was still quite perceptible in most of them, which induced me to think the sea air did not altogether agree with them and had left part of their attics vacant: or else they were what is generally termed "Excessively raw," though I believe they set up for Hyde Park Campaigner's and ride to and fro on the Esplanade with all the dignity and grace of a "Brentford Taylor."

Indeed it is not to be doubted that most of those "*Sons of Mars*" have been educated at Astley's for I observed one of them Exhibit a most expert feat in tumbling by making the ground *in a furious* manner come in contact with his posteriors, of course I concluded, the young gentleman was acting the part of the Clown. I should think MR. EDITOR, that the poor horses would suffer much in this sort of excercise, never having been trained for a Circus, but I have been since led to believe that those young *Equestrians* are actually training their horses for that very purpose, so that in a short time we may expect to reap the fruits of their labours in having a commodious place of entertainment erected to help us to kill a few hours and make the load of time that hangs so heavy on us at present, a little lighter.

I am MR. Editor,
Yours &c.
WILL SCUTTLEBUTT,

August, 5th 1820,

Field Force Camp Kaira, in Kutch, July 19th

MR. EDITOR,

As the Hog Hunters at Sholapoor and some other sporting districts seem to talk high of their Exploits, you will much oblige me by inserting the following in your valuable paper for their information.

Three well known sporting characters from the force went out this morning for a few hours amusement, and returned before 3 P. M. bringing with them no less than *nine* of the Bristly Race.

They fell in with several Sounder's and I expect ere long I shall be able to give an account of 19 or 20 being killed the first morning we all move out in Battle Array.

I have very little other news to give you MR. EDITOR, except that I was nearly frightened out of my wits on the evening of the 4th instant, by a shock of *the terrible* Earthquake which the old Feelers call a slight touch and Broad Sword and Saddle & Bridle, thought too trifling to write you about; however I fancy you may attribute their long silence to bad Health occasioned as they say by the Great Want of Malt for the last 12 months in Kutch, added to a dreadful fright, caused by a report that 100,000 Scindians were within one short march, at a time when their Hearts had fallen one degree below the fighting point in consequence of some bad Brandy &c. having been sent to Kutch which was scarcely drinkable.

Do Mr. E. give the Shop Keepers a *Hint* to send us some *better stuff* and as we have taken more than our share of Earthquake and Cholera, I think we are intitled to some of the good things now in Bombay.

I remain yours,
A. SUBALTERN,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remarks of an Argonaut, meet so fully our own feelings on this subject, that we shall take an early opportunity of combating such prejudices.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108.	PREM.
RS. 6	none in the market,	RS. 5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee.		2	None,	
30 Days	on Calcutta	112	100	Sicca Rs
30 Days	on Madras	107	100	Madras do.
38 Days	on Surat	98	100	Surat do.
8 Days	on Poonah	103½	100	Poonah do.
8 Days	on Ahmedabad.	110½	100	Ahmed. do

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 9th AUGUST, 1820.

We go on with our extracts from the English papers of February and March, but our expectation is on the stretch for something new from England, as a few days at this juncture cannot fail of being interesting.

The Bengal papers have been rather more productive than usual, and under the Calcutta, head will be found an interesting speech made by the Governor of Malacca on the occasion of liberating the Slaves, at that place; we publish it with pleasure and we are certain that it will be perused by our readers with feelings of delight; and with sentiments of esteem, for Mr. Timmerman Thyssen.

The prospects of good Crops of Cotton and Grain is spoken of confidently in the district, of Berar, expecially in the vicinity of Umrutee.

Ragoo Rout, for the murder of one of his wives was executed on Saturday morning pursuant to his sentence; he suffered with the utmost indifference and is said to have evinced no sign of having repented of his crime.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

The number of Merchant Vessels of all Nations that been entered the harbour of Bombay for the last two years are as follows.

1818 200
1819 190

The Carron of this port, returned from Sea, on Saturday last, having met with such boisterous weather in the mouth of the Red-Sea, as to compel her to bear up for this port.

The weather of the last week has been milder then we ever, recollect; It began however yesterday to rain and gave some indication of a boisterous springs. The Upton Castle however, bound to Madras and Bengal, got safe out.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 5. Ship Carron, A. Crawford, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES—August 8. Ship Upton Castle R. Luxpitch to Madras and Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, for London.
Ship Phœnix, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.
H. C. Cruizers.

Sylph, Thetis.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myrn. Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Carron.

FREE TRADERS.

Blenden Hall, Phœnix.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Susan, Eliza.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox, Samdany.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Marquis D'anjaga.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

July 6.—Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from the Persian, Gulf 11th May.

Do. 7. Ship Resource, J. G. Williams, from China 13th April and Madras 3d July.

OFF CALCUTTA.

3. The Catherine

PASSENGERS.

Per Resource From China.—Mrs. Williams and Child, Miss Cattel.

From Madras.—Mr. Barwell, W. Patrick, Esq. and Mr. Galway, 3d officer of the Ship Britannia.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Vittoria, T. Driver, for London via Cape in 4 or 5 days.

Ship Philippa, to sail for China, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

July 4.—Brig Triton, J. Templeton, for New South Wales and South America.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 8th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Cumbrian and Glenelg.

Remain.—The Ship Shaw Byramgore, outward bound, and the Ganges, inward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Castle Huntly, Asteli and Asia, also.—The Fame, Eastgate, for London via Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 14th, Ship Amboyna, P. Wilson, from Sydney 24th April, and Batavia 27th July;

Do. 15, Ship Alexander, B. Rogers, from Bussorah 20th May, Bushire 1st, Muscat 15th, Bombay 30th June, and Trincomallic 13th July;

Do. 17, Brig Thos Meylor, from Padang 24th June, and Sadras 17th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 14th, Ship Cochin, H. S. Greene, for Calcutta;

Do. 15, Ship Golconda, J. J. Edwards, ditto.

Do. Ship Amboyna, D. Wilson, do.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY
BIRTH

On the 21st July the Lady of Dr. Ducat H. M. 67th Regiment of a Son.

On Friday the 28th ultimo, the Lady of the Revd. Thomas Carr, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On board the free trader Mellish, on his passage to the Cape, Mr. Spottiswood of the Madras civil service, much and deservedly lamented. Mrs. S. had proceeded to England.

On the 3d Instant, at 9 A. M. at his house at Mahim, the Revd. Joao' de Souza e Silva in the 57th year of his age, after a severe illness of 33 days which he bore with the Christian fortitude and pious resignation becoming a clergyman; leaving an old and disconsolate Mother, among other relatives, to lament his loss.

The Revd. Joao'de de Souzare Silva was educated in one of the Royal seminaries at Goa; after his return to this Island he was appointed to different benefices by the Primate in the East under the confirmation of Government, the duties of which he discharged to the full satisfaction of his prelate.

The manners of this respectable clergyman were such, as attracted the friendship of all the principal Inhabitants of the Island; his disposition towards his needy relations were charitable, and towards his friends hospitable; his care in rendering the Church, of which he was the Vicar, as decent as could be expected, even at his own expense, very commendable.

His professional qualifications were such, as drew the full confidence of the late Primate in the East, who delegated to him in the year 18[illegible] the powers of his vicegerent in the North & he was confirmed by Government in that situation, which he ceased, as they usually do, on the death of the prelate in the year 1812.

His remains were interred in the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacam of which he was the vicar, at 6 P. M. they were conveyed from his own house, attended not only by his friends both of Bombay and Mahim, but by almost the whole number of his parishoners audimany of those of the Church of Sao' Miguel.

On the 7th of August, Arthur, a twin Son of Major Monier Williams, aged 9 months nearly.

BENGAL.
MARRIAGES.

At Myspoorie on the 9th June, by the Reverend J. P. Hastings, Henry Blundell, Esq. of the H. C. civil service, to Miss Anne Gibson.

On the 19th June, at Futtehgur, Captain G. E. Gowan, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Mrs. M. Baith.

At Purnea, on Saturday, the 17th, June, by the Reverend Mr. Julius Cæsar, Mr. William Botelho, to Miss Caroline Thomas, second daughter of the late Mr. George Thomas.

At Serampore, on Friday, the 30th June, by the Reverend Mr. Hoff, Lieut. J. Eliott H. M. 67th Regiment, and son of the late J. Eliott, Esq. to Miss Sophia Newton.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st July, at Chinsurah, the lady of J. D. Ubrich, Esq. of a daughter.

On Friday, the 7th July, Mrs. M. Buarington, of a daughter.

At Colombo, on the 3d June, Mrs. Eden, wife of Thomas Eden, Esq. vice-treasurer, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 8th June, Mrs. Reynolds, lady of J. P. Reynolds, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 59 Regiment, of a daughter.

At Deegah, near Dinapore, on the 10th June, the lady of Thomas William Hessing, Esq. of a daughter.

At Secrole, on Tuesday, the 20th June, the lady of M. A. Harper, Esq. of a daughter.

At Buxar, on the same day the lady of J. Mackenzie, 3d Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 5th July, John Benson, Esq. merchant aged 60 years.

On the 8th June, in Sergoose, after a short illness, Lieutnant John Brett, Adjutant of the Ramghur Battalion, but employed at the time of his decease on Political duty, those who have had an opportunity to appreciate the good qualities and acquirements of the man thus cut off in the prime of life, will long lament the loss of an Officer, whose active energy of character peculiarly fitted him for the military profession and whose private worth secured to him the warmest esteem and regard of his friends and associates.

At Putlam, on the 17th June, J. G. Du Bois de Lasrosay, Esq. late sitting magistrate at Calpentyn leaving a disconsolate widow, with six infant children to bewail his loss.

At Secrole, on Tuesday, the 20th June, three hours after its birth, the infant daughter of M. A Harper, Esq.

At Dinapore, on the 27th June, after a severe illness of scarcely four hours, Captain P. S. Van Swenden, of the H. C. European Regiment, an excellent Officer, whose loss will be deeply felt in the Corps.

On Wednesday, the 28th June, after a few days illness, in the 25th year of her age, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by her friends, Catherine Elizabeth the lady of John Henry Swinhoe, Esq. and eldest daughter of Robert Penny, Esq. of Weymouth, Dorset. A lady of amiable manners and great accomplishments, a kind and tender mother, and an affectionate wife.

At Chouringhee, on the 30th June, the infant son of Capt. P. M. Hay, 28th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Fort William, on the same day, Captain W. B. Hobart, of H. M. 17th foot, aged 38 years, greatly and deservedly regretted by his brother Officers.

At Rainwar, near Ghazeepore, on the 2d of May, Cadet, Isacke Parnell Bainbridge, of the Bengal Establishment.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
2 8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (PREMIUM.)	2 2

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
JULY 1, 1820.

Captain P. Y. Waugh, Assistant to the Political Agent in Meywaur and Haroutee.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM; THE 30TH JUNE, 1820.

Mr. T. C. Plowden, Salt Agent for the division of Bullooah and Chittagong.

Mr. J. Ewer, Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. A. C. Barwell, Superintendent of the Eastern Salt Chokies.

Mr. T. Clarke, Second Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

JULY 13.

Cotton,—Upon reference to our Statement of Imports it will be seen that the quantity imported last week is heavy, it has not however caused any alteration in the market, nearly the whole of it having been previously contracted for, and now shipping for China—Some trifling transactions amongst the natives have taken place during the week, in good Cutchora, at 22 Rupees.

Opium,—Nothing we believe has been done in this since our last, our quotations remain therefore as before—For Patna, an advance of 15 at 20 Rupees is now demanded,

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Piece Goods,—There are few Purchasers at present, and the alterations since our last, are of little importance.

Salt-Petre,—[illegible]ull at our quotations.

Sugar,—[illegible]ving in considerable parcels, without causing any depression on the rates of last week. [illegible] some very fine Benares 10 Rupees is asked.

European Goods,—We beg to refer to our quotations [illegible] at the same time briefly to state, that the stock of almost every article is heavy, and no improvement likely to take place unless there is almost a total suspension of importation for some time to come.

The following are the results of the sale of ships which had been advertised to take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday last.

Ship *Good Hope*,	sold for Sa. Rs.	30,000
Marcellus,	. . .	1,800
Brig *Helen*,	. . .	4,900

On Saturday, about a quarter after twelve, a fine new Ship, measuring 561 tons was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Richardson and Co. at Howrah. On quitting the stocks, from which she descended with a slow and majestic motion, she was named, by Mr. James Colvin, the PALMYRA. She has been built for Captain Lamb, of the *Baring*, and, being intended for the Europe trade, will proceed shortly to England under the command of Captain Burgh. As her accommodations are very superior, she offers an excellent opportunity for those who may be desirous of taking an early departure for England.

JULY, 11,

An Extra Report, on Sunday evening, announced the arrival of the Brig *Mentor*, G. Parkyns, from China, and Manilla, Pedier, and last from Penang, which she left on the 17th June.

The *Phillippa*, and *Shaw Byramgore* passed down from Diamond Harbour on Saturday.

PINANG.

JUNE, 10,

On Wednesday evening arrived the Portuguese ship *Vizgante*, Capt. A. G. C. De Oliveiro, from Goa the 30th May, having on board His Excellency the Governor of Timor and suite, who landed on the following morning under a salute of 17 guns.

JUNE, 14,

On Saturday last arrived the H. C. ship *Thames*, C. Le Blanc, Esq. Commander, from London the 27th December and Bombay the 26th May.

Passengers;—Mrs. Woodhouse and family; Olyett Woodhouse Esq. Mrs. Colonel Bellasis and Lieutenants Dashwood and Crosbie.

The following vessels have also anchored in the harbour since our last.

Ship *Rei do Reino Unido*, Capt. F. J. De Victoria Vas Concelos, from Calcutta the 27th May; brig *St. Antonio*, Capt. A. F. Dos Remedéos, from Demaun the 18th May, and brig *Mentor*, Captain Geo. Perkyns, from China, Manilla and last from Pedier the 16th instant.

By the latest vessel we learn that trade was getting brisk at Manilla, and that the returns from South America had been received.

Loss of his Majesty's Ship Carron.—By an Express, which reached Town late on Thursday Evening, advices were brought to the Government, of the total loss of His Majesty's Ship *Carron*, Captain Furneaux, on the coast, about twenty miles from Juggernauth. The Pilot quitted her on the Ist instaut, and it is probable her loss took place on or about the 10th, but nothing is known to us of her track, state of the weather, &c, during the interval. No particulars of the wreck have been communicated, that we can learn, beyond the fact of the Ship being totally lost, and the Captain, and a portion of the Officers and Crew saved. It is added that Colonel Pine, the Military Officer commanding in that District, had made every effort to succour and relieve the survivors by sending tents and other necessaries to the spot immediately. We hope shortly to hear that few lives have been lost, and that the survivors are free from hurt, and carefully provided for.

Calc[illegible] On the night between Tuesday a[illegible]ednesday last. It appears that an attempt was made to destroy the *Ship. Lord Lyndoch* by fire, which was however rendered abortive by the vigilance of the Chief Officer and others. The following is a statement of the circumstances as they have been detailed to us.

About an hour after midnight, the Sepoy, on the Starboard Gang way of the *Lord Lyndoch* reported to the Chief Officer that there was a smell of fire forward. The latter went instantly to examine into the circumstance, and found a thick smoke ascending from the fore hatchway. When the hatches were removed, it issued in such quantity as not to allow of any person descending that way. An alarm was immediately given to the Ships *Harriet* and *Liverpool*, lying nearest, and assistance requested.

After some time, a passage to the between decks was effected, and on examination, the origin of the fire was discovered, on the starboard side near the Spirit Room, where a quantity of newly picked oakum and some new yarn had been deposited and set on fire, several billets of dry wood having been carefully placed over them, and the ship's firewood being all at hand to catch and extend the conflagration. By some active exertion on the part of the Chief Officer and the Officers of the *Liverpool* and *Earl Kellie*, who went on board to assist, the fire was speedily got under and extinguished.

As the design of burning the ship was so evidently seen to have existed, the crew were secured, and we understand an investigation took place yesterday, which resulted in the determination of offering a considerable reward on the part of the Insurance Offices for the detection and conviction of the incendary or incendiaries.--- *Hurk.*

MALACCA.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.--We have peculiar pleasure in giving publicity to the following speech, delivered by His Honor, J. S. Timmerman Thyssen Governor of Malacca, on Dec. 6th, being the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the Netherlands.

"GENTLEMEN!

"I believe you are all aware, that since I came to the Government of Malacca, I have constantly watched over, and studiously cared for, the interests of all the inhabitants. The unfortunate have had access to me at all times; my doors have been shut against none, but those who sought, by unlawful means, to induce me to espouse their cause. To such I have ever manifested good will, in not exposing their names to deserved shame; but have sent them away with a reproof, warning them against such attempts for the future.

"In course of this year, the investigation and adjustment of two important subjects, have occupied much of my attention—and thanks to Divine Providence, my efforts have in a measure, been successful.

"The first was the case of Debtors. It has been a practice here for many years, (and for the last eight it has gone to a great length for parents to bind themselves with their children, often for mere trifling debts, to serve their creditors till the debt should be liquidated---a thing utterly impossible in many cases, as they were allowed only food and clothes for their labour, and could not, of consequence, ever attain their former liberty, except by thieving or other criminal practices. Many of these bonds I have annulled. Who does not rejoce to see the cause of his fellow-creature righted and the retaining of Debtors for ever done away with.

"My second investigation related to Slaves in which I have also been fortunate enough to be successful. All that had been clandestinely imported, contrary to Acts of Parliament, while the English held the place, have been liberated; and the legal owners of slaves, have had their's regularly registered. As no slaves can any longer be imported, the degrading epithet of "*Slave*"—detested by every enlightened man in the whole world.—will soon cease to exist; and our fellow-creatures will no longer be brought to the market like brute beasts! How gratifying is it thus to further the wishes of every philanthropic mind, and to make advances toward an entire end of slavery!

"Gentlemen---this being the birth-day of our beloved and revered Prince, I have for that reason selected it, on which to propose to you, that we celebrate this Anniversary and confer eternal honor on Malacca, and joy on all slaves, by engaging that slave children born here this day and henceforth, be no longer considered slaves, but all viewed as free born; and at liberty, after they shall have attained the age of sixteen, to serve wherever they choose.

"Gentlemen!—I here present you with a list. which I have myself already signed; and which will be here till the close of this year (1819,) for the signatures of all those who approve this proposal. If these philanthropic endeavours prove successful, the recollection of this year will afford matter of eternal joy.

"May the Almighty who directs the hearts of all men, incline you to this act of humanity and benevolence to our fellow creatures; and manifest his approbatioa by staying the ravages of the *cholera morbus*—which has already begun to make havoc."

We feel persuaded that this interesting and philanthropic speech, will afford no less real pleasure to our readers than it has done to ourselves. We have seen the painful operation of the practice of retaining the persons of debtors for several years in the service of their creditors, without the least reduction of the original debt---but on the contrary increasing every year,---while had the debtor been at liberty to work for himself, had his labour been justly estimated, a few months would have seen the whole debt paid, and the man set at liberty. The laborious and tiresome investigations which the members of Government have gone through in regard to this affair, are honorable to themselves, and the results beneficial to the community. The facilities for the clandestine importation of slaves into these colonies, are, from the nature of the coast, from the disposition of the native powers to continue this inhuman traffic, and from the general opinion being rather in its favor very great.—The incessant exertions, day and night, of a well organized, vigorous, and active police, are the only means that can prevent it.---Under the former and present Governments several attempts to introduce slaves from native vessels were detected, and the just displeasure of public authorities, manifested against the offenders; while the poor unfortunate creatures who had been dragged from their house and home, obtained their liberty, when they expected to be sold like horses or oxen, or to draw out a life of labour and misery. Their case may be pronounced fortunate compared with that of others whose importation may not have been detected. But an instance of detection, now and then visited with exemplary punishment, will have a happy influence to discourage the practice.

With respect to the emancipation of slaves children, we cannot find words sufficient to express the high degree of pleasure which this humane proposal of our Governor has afforded us. He has himself set the example, and has been followed by all the members of the College of Justice, by all the Officers of Government, civil and military, by the Missionaries connected with the Anglo-Chinese College, and by the chief inhabitants of the place. The example will we hope, be imitated in many other places To endeavour thus to prevail on the people, *of their own accord*, to put an end to slavery, is surely the most effectual, if not the speediest way.

And we doubt not but the recollection of having been the first to propose so meritorious a measure, and to give the example, will be a source of the most pure satisfaction of the governor of Malacca, all the days of his life---while the memory of it, with which his name can never fail to be associated in the grateful recollections of an emancipated and happy class of the people, will be engraven on their hearts, and perpetuated in their evening songs, to the latest posterity. We cannot help thinking that this act of philantrophy, will be very gratifying to the feelings of the illustrious personage the Anniversary of whose birth it was intended to honor. Would to God the birth-days of all Kings and Princes in the world, were thus celebrated.---The retaining the children emancipated till they be sixteen years of age, is obviously the dictate of wisdom. For, in the first place, it will be a kind of security against the neglect of them in their infancy. The prospect of having their labour for a few years, as a compensation, will incline their masters to be more attentive to them in their tender age, than perhaps they would otherwise be, and finally, it will afford to well disposed masters and mistresses, an opportunity of given them an education---of teaching them some useful employment which will benefit them in future life--- and of introducing them to the knowledge of christianity---things to which we beg their most serious attention.

In conclusion we remark, that it will no doubt be gratifying to the Allied Powers of Europe, to perceive in Netherlands India, a disposition to fall in with their noble and god-like design of extending liberty to all colours and ranks of men.

Indo-Chinese Gleaner.

SYSTEM OF BRIGANDAGE.

A Correspondent at Hyderabad under date of June 21, has sent us an account of a well concerted effort to put an end to the System of Brigandage, which has been so long the subject of complaint in the Nizam's Country; and we are glad of so excellent an opportunity of following up the complaint of the preceding letter of May, (which we had purposely delayed under the hope and assurance that we should soon have something to add to it of a satisfactory description,) by the first dawning of the remedies so long desired. A perseverance in the same vigorous measures cannot fail to have the most beneficial effects, and if, as we trust, the Talookdar be made a proper example of, upon his being convicted of these crimes, the lesson must be most salutary to the other persons in authority there. We hope our Correspondent will enable us to prove to the Public, that the British influence at that Court is effectually directed to the improvement of the state of the country, by informing us of the further results of this enterprize. The statement of our Correspondent, on the accuracy of which we have the greatest reliance is as follows:

"The depredations committed by gangs of robbers in some parts of the Nizam's Country, have long been a source of vexation to travellers, but their consequences were much more serious as affecting the prosperity of the Country, whole villages having been plundered by them. The worst of these villains infected the Districts of one of the principal Noblemen under this Government, whose lands extend across the great roads to Jaulna and Nagpore; and from the security which they appeared to enjoy in his country, suspicions were entertained that he must participate in their profit.

On the evening of the 6th of June, information was brought to the Resident, that two of the principal depredators, with the whole of their followere, were residing in the fortified villages of *Borelem* and *Airgee*, and that if they could be surprized there, there could be no difficulty in proving the fact of their being in the service of the above mentioned Nobleman. Captain Jones, with a party of the Nizam's Regular Cavalry, and a Battalion of Infantry, were ordered to move immediately upon these places, which they did at a few hours notice, without taking a single tent or any baggage. The Rains having set in heavily, the road being unfrequented, and very bad, and there being rivers to cross, the Detachment had a harrassing march of upwards of 120 miles; but at day-break on the 11th, the Cavalry came in sight of *Borelem*, after marching all night, and passing through a thick jungle for 25 miles. They darted into the place before the gates could be secured, without discharging a pistol, though the party were fired at from the pettah, and were fortunate in, surprising Ungle Moka, and the greater part of his gang.

On the 12th, the Detachment moved to *Airgee*. a distance of 10 coss further, but its situation on a plain, enabled Ram Naick, the leader of the band, to perceive its approach, and to escape on horseback; his family, however, and many of his followers were seized.

The information obtained from the prisoners, enabled Captain Jones to secure many more of these plunderers in the neighbouring villages, & their evidence is complete in establishing the participation of the Talookdar in their iniquities. From the spirited manner in which the information was acted upon, and the success which attended the enterprize, it is to be hoped that an example will be made of the Talookdar; and that the others, seeing the efficiency and utility of the Nizam's Regular Troops, will give up the practice of affording protection to thieves, whether from mercenary motives or in self defence. An efficient Police will then be easily established throughout these dominions which, together with other arrangements, which this Government has lately been induced to make, cannot fail of restoring prosperity and regularity to the country."

Poetry.

LINES,

Written by Walter Scott, set to music by Mr. Williams.

Twist ye, twine ye, ever so,
Mingle shades of joy and woe,
Hope and fear, and peace and strife,
Weave the thread of human life.

While the mystic twist is spinning,
And the infant's life beginning,
Dimly seen thro' twilight bending,
Lo! what varied shapes attending!

Passions wild and follies vain,
Pleasures, soon exchanged for pain,
Hope and fear, and peace and strife,
Form the thread of human life!

LINES.

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN.

OCCASIONED BY HIS HAVING COMPARED A YOUNG LADY'S TONGUE TO A SWORD.

That your tongue was a sword, late I carelessly said,
And you call'd me ungallant and rude—
Yet I boldly deny that your charge is well laid,
And shall now prove the simile good!

I implied (and I think the resemblance is strong)
When a sword is unsheath'd and display'd,
That the flashes of wit which proceed from your tongue,
Are as bright as the beams from its blade!

That true chivalric sprit your weapon possess'd,
My allusion was meant to disclose,
Being drawn but to succour your friends when distress'd,
Or to vanquish your obstinate foes!

Two perfections, besides, I must beg to remark,
(The allusions I'm sure won't displease)
In rencontres engag'd, it ne'er misses its mark,
But runs through its subject with ease!

And tho' weapons, when form'd by the sword-making trade,
Often break and are not worth a *rap*,
Yet your's of such well-temper'd metal is made,
That it never was yet known to snap.

And, lest at these scanty perfection you carp,
I can surely add one virtue more,
Tho' the point of your tongue is piercing and sharp,
It can ne'er be considered to BORE!

I have laid down a rule, should I this time escape,
And to tell it I cannot refrain,
Should I get clearly off, without, stab, cut, or scrape,
I'll ne'er meddle with edge-tools again!

R. U.

CALCUTTA.

Ghauts.—On Wednesday night about 11 o'clock the Durwan at the gate of Messers. Breen & Co's Yard was stabbed by an unknown Assassin, who escaped under cover of the night. He was lying on a cot, near the gate, (which was locked for the night) and received the wound on the outside of his right arms, just below the shoulder, which prevented the instrument from entering a vital part. The wound is about an inch wide, two inches and a half deep, and appears to have been made by a sharp instrument.

It is supposed that the Assassin was some one whom the Durwan had resisted, at unseasonable hours, when attempting to pass through the Yard, to or from the water-side, as he has been often menaced when doing so in the execution of his duty, many affrays have occurred, owing to Seamen climbing over the gate at very late hours. Not long since a very serious one took place in the Yard lately occupied by Mr. Smith, which required the interference of the Civil Authorities.

There is no passage for Seaman or Labourers of any description, going to and from the Shipping, &c. during the day or night, between Bebee Ross's or Armenian Ghaut, and the Old Fort Ghaut, a distance of about a quarter of a mile.

As connected with this fact, we cannot refrain from offering a few remarks on the seeming inattention or indifference of the Authorities to whom the improvement of the City of Calcutta is entrusted—to the repeated complaints and representations which have been made from time to time, regarding the Ghauts generally, and the state of those about Clive Street in particular.

That intolerable nuisance, Jackson's Ghaut, has been for years past an anoyance to all classes of people whose occupations oblige them to reside within its neighbourhood, as well as to persons crossing the water or living on board Ships anchored in the river abreast of it. But to the Hindoo population of this city, it has been, and still continues, a source of still more serious evil. They complain that the present practice of throwing all the collected filth of this populous town into the River, at so centrical a spot as Jackson's Ghaut, is not only pernicious to the health of the native population generally, but is attended with objections highly prejudicial to the religious worship of the Hindoo people. What is there discharged, say they, has not time to be carried to a sufficient distance from the town, even by the whole ebb tide, to ensure it not being floated back again by the next flood, which dispersing it all over the river, renders it unwholesome and offensive to drink: altho', from religious motives, the Hindoos are obliged to give the waters of the Ganges a preference to all others for culinary purposes, which renders it highly desirable that the element they are thus in a manner compelled to use in the preparation of their food, should be free from the general and offensive contamination, to which, by the existence of the present practice, it is inevitably subject.

The remedy at the first proposed for this, was the removal of this Nuisance to a spot lower down on the banks of the river, to the southward of Fort William; but tho' here it would be far less generally offensive than in its present situation, still it was thought that the dwellers in Garden Reach and Cho[illegible] would be materially annoyed and inconvenienced by such a change. A distant spot to the southward of the town was then suggested for the purpose of forming pits, to receive whatever might be carried from the city, and we understand that the details of this plan are so likely to meet every objection, that it is actually before the proper Authorities, and will very probably be adopted by them as the most effectual method of relieving the metropolis in general from an evil that now infests one part of it grievously, and extends its influence far and wide.

Connected with this removal of the present Nuisance from Jackson's Ghaut, improvements in the appropriation of this and other spots for public Wharfs, and landing places, for merchandize and passengers, might take place at the same time. The delays experienced in the shipment and discharge ef goods, which are now taken to the single Wharf of the Custom House, is felt as a serious evil, by all those interested in the safety and dispatch of their export and import transactions. To remedy this, it is suggested that certain situations should be selected along the banks of the River, as far as the tiers of shipping extend, placed at convenient distances from each other, and each near to some public thoroughfare of the town, and small Wharfs, planned and constructed for the purpose, be built there, with steps, crane, and shed, each, under the superintendance of a Custom House Officer. At these Wharfs might be shipped and discharged all goods of every description not subject to duty or drawback; while those only which are subject to either of these, should be taken as before to the regular Custom House Wharfs, which would divide the labour, space, and risk, in such a way as greatly to facilitate dispatch of business in general.

Among the many eligible spots which might no doubt be selected for the purpose of contructing such Public Wharfs, two have been suggested by a respectable and experienced Individual, who has given much of his attention to this subject. These are, first, Jackson's Ghaut, situated between the Premises of Messrs. Kyd and Co. and those of Messrs. Breen and Co. in Clive Street, and the second immediately to the southward of the House occupied by John Elliot, Esq. At both these places, Goods would find an easy and expeditions passage to any part of the Town. and articles intended for Exportation might be brought there with equal ease and convenience.

If these Wharfs were made Public Ghauts or landing places, to be always accessible from the River or from the shore, at all hours of the day or night, the public convenience would be still greater. At present, it appears, there is no public landing place between Beebee Ross's or Armenian Ghaut, and the Old Fort Ghaut, a distance of a quarter of a mile; so that persons going to and from Ships in the River, resort to the landing places in the Private Shipyards of the several Builders, whose premises happen to be most conveniently situated with regard to their Ships. The safety of property in these Yards is in some degree exposed by this indulgence even during the day. At night, however, the risk is much increased, and accordingly, these Yards being shut at sun set, considerable inconvenience is experienced by those who are thus forced to embark or land elsewhere; and constant quarrels happen between obstinate persons, who persist on obtaining free access to these closed passages, and the Peons who are placed to guard them—of the nature of that alluded to, is the incident which we mentioned at the beginning of this page.

The state of the Ship's Moorings in the River, may be thought sufficiently connected with this subject to deserve a word here also. Along the shore, abreast of Clive Street, where by far the greater number of Ships lie, these Moorings are placed at unequal distances from each other, for which there appears no adequate reason; as by it, the spaces between the tiers of ships moored to them are consequently unequal, and much space is lost. By a more careful laying down of these Moorings, a greater number of Ships could be brought within a given space, and sufficient room be still left for the passage of boats; and the additional security and convenience this would afford to the Shipping Interest, with the additional revenue produced to the Government from the occupation of their Moorings, would render the improvement advantageous to all parties.

These are all topics closely connected with the improvement of the City and Port of Calcutta, and we sincerely hope that they will meet with that attention from the Conservancy, or Police, or such other Department as may consider them under their immediate charge; to which their importance to the interests of the community at large, and to the Shipping and Mercantile Body in particular, fully entitle them.

Madras.

JULY 24,

We at length have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the *Ajax*, Captain Clark, from Plymouth the 10th of February, Madeira the 9th of March, and the Cape of Good Hope the 20th of May,

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Arrow, Miss. Eliza Arrow, Mrs. Ridsdale, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Perone, Captain Norman, Revd. Thos. Ridsdale, Revd. Thomas Morris, Revd. M. Perone, Revd. B. S. Roche—Messrs. Malcolm M. Reill, Peter A. Taylor, Norman Burt, Edward Jardine, John Ure, WilliamScot, William Gamperiz, Theodore Longworth, Alexander Pitcairn, Chas Wilford, James Seddon, William Gilby, Richard Otter, Thomas Wallace, Frederick Crocker, George Leocock, Michael Joseph, Thomas Brown, and Charles Edwards.

By this arrival we are happy to learn that those of our society who not long since proceeded from this place to the Cape for their health, had already received great benifit from the change.

We also learn that the *William Miles*, Captain Beadle reached St, Helena on the 25th of March, all well, and after a very pleasant Passage.

The Session recommenced on Monday pursuant to adjournment, when the Court met to pass Sentence upon the Prisoners who had been convicted.

The Honorable The Chief Justice addressed the Prisoners *James Davis* and *Robert Cooly* convicted of murder, in a most feeling and impressive manner as follows.

"*James Davis* and *Robert Cooley*. You both stand at that bar, convicted of the crime of wilful murder, and in yours James Davis, under circumstances of such aggravating and atrocious cruelty, as render it one which stands alone in the annals of human crime.

Indeed if the facts against you had not been proved beyond the possibility of doubt, a mind familiar with the thoughts of murder, could scarcely have imagined the reality of their existence.

For who could conceive that a man, a soldier, and a soldier too who by his good conduct had raised himself through the regular gradations of the service, to the honorable rank of serjeant, would not only plan the death of a helpless female, but deliberately resolve to effect it by sacred mutilations so horrible that our nature shrinks from the contemplation of them; and this not to gratify revenge, but for the mere purpose of concealment of the crime: and yet that such was your motive unhappy prisoner is, I think, clear, from what you said to *Serjeant Clinch*, who first saw you with the dead body—which was in effect this—"*there are no wounds on her body, and therefore you cannot say I did it.*"

But although no human eye but yours *beheld* the torture of her death, and no ears but yours heard the last shriek of agony from the expiring victim* amidst the storm of that night of horror, you could not silence the still small voice of conscience within you since it drove you from your house to wander like the first murderer through the [illegible] with blood at an hour and season when every being was seeking the shelter of home, and led you ultimately to detect yourself, by the very means you used to avert suspicion.

Happy indeed is it for the safety of society that the murderer's attempts at concealment, have in all times, recoiled upon himself; and how can it be otherwise, when we see the arm of Providence itself extended to remove the veil that is spread to hide the foul and secret crime of murder. Your sad history, will add one more example "To point the moral of this awful truth."—May it deter others from a similar crime like your's, and may you obtain from the same Providence which revealed your guilt, that pardon for it, which is promissed to all who truly repent.

His Lordship continued—

With regard to you Robert Cooley, although happily for yourself, you have not like your companion to answer to your God for such a cruel mode of depriving another of existence, you still have to account to him for robbing one of his creatures of life, (his best gift to man), in a moment of wantonness, and as it were in sport, for no other reason, (that we could collect on your trial) but because his skin, was of a colour different from your own, Such a perversion of all right feeling, must not be endnred, and though we have to lament that the frequent examples the Court has been compelled to make, have not as yet had the desired effect of stopping the repetition of crimes, so disgraceful to our national character both as men and christians, we must persevere in the discharge of our duty, by doing what we hope we shall at least teach the soldiery that if they will continue to shoot at Natives that they may be brought down to Madras, they will as certainly come down here to meet their death. Of your guilt Robert Cooley, no one who heard your trial can entertain a doubt, it was proved not only by the evidence against you, but by the case you made in your own defence, particularly as the Learned Judge, who tried you, so pertinently observed, it was so evident, if you had not been the person who committed this crime, you could have brought your whole Regiment to have proved your innocence.—Prisoners, I have thus shortly recapitulated the leading circumstances of your respective cases, not with the view of aggravating the horrors of your situation, but to rouse you to such a sense of your guilt as may best enable you to apply for, and in the end, obtain that pardon in another world which the best interests of society denies you in this.—All that now remains for me, is to pass the awful sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken from thence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord God have mercy on your souls."

[MADRAS COUR.

* The murder was committed on the night of the hurricane,—ED.—

The following, republished from the Gazette of Saturday, is given as the medium height of the Thermometer for the month of June in the Neilgherry Hills. The fractions are inserted to the nearest tenth of a degree.

At 6 o'clock A. M. in the Hut	63,6D.
„ do. do. in the Sun	72,6
„ Noon in the Hut	7[illegible],5
„ do in the Sun	76,3
„ 8 P. M. in the Hut	[illegible]3,8
„ do. in the open air	59,8

The medium height in the Hut therefore appears to have been about 65d. The Thermometer at Madras during the month of June, varied from 83d to 96d. and was very seldom below 90 at the hottest time of the day. The heat at the Presidency however may be considered moderate for the Season.

[*Government Gazette*,—July 20,

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

loved! how respected! how honest! how venerable! What will these charms—these feet—these ankles of thine be at sixty-six? Truth triumphed, and a beam of joy, enriched by dutiful affection, shone in every face as it met the father's of the family, whilst encreased rapidity of pulse vibrated in his children's veins as they turned their friend and father.

The dance is o'er.—The auld general proposed kissing of partners; but he was of the old school; the custom is obsolete. The girls said that the very idea was hor—ri—ble.

The supper succeeded; Jane sung very pathetically; and every thing promised the perpetuation of the family; since the general is to take Annie, Jane is to get the captain, and the laird and lawyer have both made proposals.

THE HERMIT IN LONDON.

N. B. If this picture is not drawn at the moment by the Hermit *in* London, it is finished from recollections.

[*Literary Gazette.*

FROM THE PAMPHLETEER.

DR UWINS ON MODERN MALADIES, AND THE PRESENT STATE OF MEDECINE.

I would class the prevailing theories of the present period under those in the first instance, which attribute every thing to the liver. I would, secondly, observe upon those pathological views of disease, which can discern nothing but through the medium of the digestive organs: and, lastly, I would refer to those principles which seem to exalt the incidental circumstance of vascular irritation too much into the rank of cause, and, which, at times, predicate the existence of such irritation, when it is not actually present.

In respect to that theory which regards the liver as the *primum mobile* of every thing of a morbid nature, and the consequent practice founded upon these hepatic views, I have often thought, that when the mania has fully subsided, our successors, will find it difficult to reconcile our boasted freedom from the influence of prevailing doctrines, with our passive and practical acquiescence in that system which *hepatism* has pronounced to be good, and has commanded the medical world to bow to and obey. Turn up the great lobe of the liver, say the champions of the sect now adverted to, and you will find diseases lying as thick as auts in a mole-hill, which has been disturbed by the scythe of the mower. This is the real Pandora's box, the *origo et causa morborum omnium;* the something which, if you can regulate, you can control disease; if not, disease will bid defiance to all your remedial endeavours. Do you see a child dying with *hydrocephalus;* what can possibly have produced the derangement, and the approaching death, but something wrong in the liver? Is the disorder *tic doloureux*, or headach or apoplexy, or epilepsy, or madness, or *blindness*; see to it that the liver is in a proper state before you either think of cause, or dream of cure. To what other sources than obstructions in the liver can we attribute, those affections which have been referred, but erroneously, to primary disorder in the chest? Does the blood find a difficult transmission through the lungs; such difficulty *must* have been first experienced by the liver. Are there tubercles, or ulcerations, or asthmatic conditions observable in these organs; how can such tubercle, or ulcer, or asthmatic affection, have originated without the liver having planted their seeds, and regulated their growth? Do we find inflammatory conditions, aneurismal dilatations, organic obstructions in the heart and its [redacted] blood vessels; who shall p[redacted] ossification, that obstruction, or dilatation, can have place, unless through the agency of the liver? Stomach and bowel derangements, would our theorists say, are still more obviously and unequivocally our own. Concede this to us, and at the same time observe how intimately connected such ventricular states are with the origin and decline of many other morbid affections, and the inference must be, that all these maladies are, in reality and effect, *hepatic*. Rheumatic inflammation, for instance may, or may not, be an inflammation seated in the *membraneous fascia:* but whether it be, or be not, it is the liver which has transmitted the blood, charged with powers to create the local disturbance. Again, an individual is attacked with what you please to name gout, how frequent it is to observe such [redacted] terminating with states in which the [redacted] bly affected in its functions; our hepatic logicians infer, gout dent in the liver? Multiform and to be sure, are the disordered irrita to which the kidneys and connected pa are obnoxious. The urine, instead o being poured out from its gland of secretion, with all its healthy products and principles, is sometimes found loaded with a vast proportion of saccharine m ter: but it is needless to amuse yo with fine spun theories of the *quo-modo* of such phenomenon: it is further loss of time to aim at ascertaining the different qualities and ingredients of calculary formation, or try to find out the *modus operandi* of lithic concretion;—it is all, all done by the liver; and looking at any thing less than the liver, we merely investigate incidental effects, instead of being more sensibly and more profitably engaged in raising our contemplation to the source of every thing.

Have I, Gentlemen, drawn a caricature portrait of this great liver *Leviathan?* Certain it is, that I have not so far disfigured the likeness in the delineation, but that the portrait must be universally recognised; and I shall now draw a little more upon your indulgence, by saying a few words respecting the origin and prevalence of this hepatic hypothesis.

At the time when the Edinburgh school of medicine became of paramount authority through the whole of Britan, Dr. Cullen was appointed to the principal medical professorship in that university, and in the system of medicine which he published, proclaimed his partiality to the Hoffmanic doctrine of fibrous debility as explicatory of disordered states: instead, therefore, of vitiated fluids and corrupt humours, formerly the cant of the day, all became now atony and spasm, and tonics, and corroborants. The great rival of Cullen, Dr. John Brown, did very little more than confirm these fibrous notions, altough he so very materially altered the language in which they were conveyed; and aimed at simplifying the sources from which the debility proceeded, and the consequent indications of treatment. Eight-tenths of all the maladies incident to man were in this sweeping code of medical *principia* referred to sheer weakness or deficient excitation, and all medicine was mere stimulation; the lancet was denounced as an instrument of destruction, evacuations were proscribed *upon pain of death*, and all organic affections from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, were viewed and treated upon the bold and broad principle of *general excitation.*

It soon, however, became evident, that debility and disease are not quite such simple states and requirements as these doctrines taught us to believe, and that local irritations, and organic conditions, demand some cognisance both in pathology and practice. Now, then, by a kind of reaction came into play and repute the visceral notions; and the only difficulty was, to determine what particular organ to fix upon as the root of the evil. The largest, and one of the most important of all the viscera, namely, the liver, naturally put in its claim for priority of consideration, and was soon voted into the vacant chair. *Hepaticism* henceforth ruled the roast. Peruvian bark, and opium, and steel, and all kinds of tonics and specifics, were pushed far away into the back ground; and, as we have just seen, whether an infant was dying of water in the head, or an adult was enduring the agonies of gout in the great toe, no other part of the frame, excepting the liver, had any share or lot in the matter.

But I must hasten to the second head of division above proposed, and am now, therefore, to trouble you with a few remarks upon that system of medicine which I have elsewhere named "a modification of this *hepatic mania.*" The peculiar views of the principal abettor of this system were occasioned in some measure by the circumstances of hospital practice, and by the contrast which [redacted] ingenious and able physiologist observed "between the complaints of local or [redacted] affections," when the subjects [redacted] were crowded into hospitals, and the same disorders in seperate apartments, and in purer air. The foulness of the tongue, the irregularity of the evacuations, and the attendant depression under these circumstances, led the speculative in question to the formation of a body of medical principles, the substance of which may be summed up in a very few words; namely, that our notions of specific deseases and specific remedies, are founded on false assumptions; that even strength and weakness are merely states in reference to the condition of the first passages; and that if the practitioner can but succeed in procuring a regularity and orderly performance of the digestive functions, every thing else falls into order by course and consequence. It is the property of genius to do a great deal with slender means. Brown must have been surprised at the extensive spread of doctrines which he propounded in personal pique; and very probably, at least in the first instances, gave no credit to himself; and in like manner, Mr. Abernethy must wonder to see the champions of his *chylopoieitc* principles planting themselves in every corner of the land, and singing pœans of praise to their first promulger. Simple and slight as the above propositions appear to be, and really are, they have, nevertheless, influenced to such extent the medical opinions and practice of this country, as to have operated a thorough change both in our theoretical notions and practical views.

A very interesting article upon the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope is given in the last Number of the Quarterly Review,—it gives a masterly, and accurate sketch of this interesting Region—particularly of that portion on which the Emigrants are about to settle—pourtraying its advantages and disadvantages, with the situation the emigrant is likely to be placed in, on his first arrival. We have given copious extracts from this article, which is interspersed with characterstic anecdotes of the present settlers—of which the subjoined are specimens. In noticing the unerring skill of the graz[redacted] (or Kaboor) Colonist with his musket—the writer of the article relates the following little narrative—the hero of which was a person of the name of Von Wyk—and the story of his "perilous and fearful shot" is given in his own words.

"It is now,' said he, 'more than two years since, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded My wife was sitting within the house, near the door; the children were playing about her: and I was without near the house, busied in doing something to a waggon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous Lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the threshhold of the door. My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; bnt my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber where I know my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it in the corner, close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in; and still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was begining to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think: I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirr ed more.'

A Pennsylvania farmer states, that "the water in which potatoes are boiled, sprinkled over grain or plants, completely destroys all insects in every stage of existence, from the egg to the fly."

A half sieve of Delaware pippins, a very large, handsome, American apple, of which it is said there are only two trees in England, was exposed for sale on Wednesday at Covent-garden market, and sold at the rate of *one shilling* each apple.

In one of the late King's excursion, during the [redacted]harvest, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. His Majesty asked her where the rest of her companions were? The woman answered, they were gone to see the King. "And why did not you go with them?" rejoined his Majesty. "The fools," replied the woman, "that are gone to town, will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do. I have five children to work for." "Well, then," said his Majesty, putting some money into her hands, "you may tell your companions who are gone to see the King, that the King came to see you!"

FAMILY PICTURES.

[The following beautiful sketches of a return home, will awaken in our readers much that is pure in feeling and delightful in sentiment. We do not recollect any thing finer in description, or more direct in its appeal to the heart, than the twelve first lines.]

FROM SOUTHEY'S POET'S PILGRIMAGE TO WATERLOO.

Extracted from the Christian Observer.

"ALOFT on yonder bench with arms dispread
My boy stood shouting there his father's name;
Waving his hat around his happy head,
And there, a younger group, his sisters came,
Smiling they stood with looks of pleased surprise,
While tears of joy were seen in elder eyes.

"Soon each and all came crowding round to share
The cordial greeting, the beloved sight,
What welcoming of lip and hand were there,
And when these overflowings of delight
Subsided to a sense of quiet bliss,
Life hath no purer, deeper, happiness.

"The young companion of our weary way,
Found here the end desired of all her ills,
She who in sickness pining many a day,
Hungered and thirsted for her native hills,
Forgetful now of sufferings past and pain,
Rejoe'd to see her own dear home again.

"Recovered now, the home-sick mountaineer
Sat by the playmate of her infancy,
Her twin-like comrade, rendered doubly dear
For that long absence; full of life was she
With voluble discourse and eager mein
Telling of all the wonders she had seen.

"Here silently between her parents stood
My dark eyed Bertha timid as a dove,
And gently oft from time to time she wooed
Pressure of hand, or word, or look of love
With impulse shy of bashful tenderness
Soliciting again the wished caress.

"The younger twain in wonder lost were they,
My gentle Kate and my sweet Isabel;
Long of our promised coming day by day
It had been their delight to hear and tell;
And now when that long promised hour was come,
Surprise and wakening memory held them dumb.

"Soon they grew blithe as they were wont to be;
Her old endearments each began to seek;
And Isabel drew near to clime my knee,
And pat with fondling hand her father's cheek,
With voice, and touch, and look, reviving thus
The feelings which had slept with long disuse.

"But there was one whose heart could entertain
And comprehend the fulness of the joy:
The father, teacher, playmate was again
Come to his only, and his studious boy;
And he beheld again that mother's eye,
Which with such ceaseless care had watch'd his infancy."

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	10 0 00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 0 00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20 0 00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	00 3 25
In Bond,		
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	150 0 0
BEETLENUT. white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50 0 00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	45 0 00
Red,		55 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.	22 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto,	32 0 00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2 0 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 m[illegible]	80 0 00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 [illegible]	25 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	
" 5 to 8,	" "	28 0 00
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	0 00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	
Sumatra,		
Buds,		
Malabar,		
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42	0 00
Bourbon,	no demand	62 0 00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14 00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	18 0 00
Bourbon,		none
Java,		none
Rai[illegible]		16 0 00
COIR, A[illegible]		70 0 00
[illegible]cada	Cd. of 21 Md.	57 0 00
[illegible]ylon,		32 0 00
COPPER [illegible]heathi	per Cwt.	63 0 00
Plate,	" "	60 0 00
Bolts,	" "	60 0 00
Japan,	" "	62 0 00
Persian,	per Surat mound	19 2 00
COPRAH,	[illegible]ay candy 22 mds	45 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3 0 00
Brazil,	" "	2 0 00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	30 0 00
Patent,	" "	32 0 00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	250 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	270 0 00
Bownaghur,	per 7 Cwt.	00 0 00
Ditto Toomil,	nominal	000 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Kutch,		000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000 0 00
Rajapore.		230 0 00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	9 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds	25 0 00
Ditto boiled		32 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,		
1st sort,	Surat maund	65 0 00
2d ditto,	"	50 0 00
3d ditto,	"	40 0 00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	32 0 00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	8 2 00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40 0 00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25 2 00
Bownagur, & Goga.	" "	26 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	100 0 00
Gamboge,	lb.	1 0 00
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114 0 00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15 0 00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2 0 00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	11 0 00
Ditto Bags,		12 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60 0 00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	60 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	60 0 00
English Square,	" "	45 0 00
Ditto Flat,	" "	43 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" " per cwt	
4 a 10,	" "	
Hoops,	" per cwt.	10 0 00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	2 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10 0 00
Sheet	" "	10 0 00
Red,	" "	12 0 00
White	" "	14 0 00
China	" "	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0 0 00
MACE, good,	per pound	2 3 00

		Rs. Q. R.
MUHJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha,	" "	7 0 00
Bussorah,	" "	6 0 00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2 0 50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4 1 00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5 0 00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per B. md.	7 0 00
Black	" "	7 0 00
Green	" "	30 0 00
Yellow	" "	6 0 00
Red	" "	
Blue,	"	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per	0 00
Bhatcole,		142 0 00
Eastern,		140 0 00
PEEPUR,	maund	5 2 00
M[illegible]	per ditto	6 1 00
PITCH,	per barrel	15 0 00
PROVIS[illegible]	per Tierce	80 0 00
[illegible]		70 0 00
PU[illegible]	Surat maund	13 2 00
QUICK[illegible]VER,	Rs. per Surat maund	32 0 00
RICE [illegible]ngal 1 sor	per Bag	7 2 00
Ditto unboi[illegible]d 2 do.	do. do.	7 0 60
Ditto Moo[illegible]y,	do. do.	5 2 00
Ditto Cargo		5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of [illegible]	per pound	27 0 00
Mocha,		21 0 00
SAGO,	Surat maund	2 0 00
SAL AMONIAC,	Surat maund	24 0 00
SALT,	per ton of 40 tons	120 0 00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1 0 00
SALT PETRE	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	150 0 00
SHELL, M. Pe[illegible]l	Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen	per pucka seer	16 0 00
Ditto, Canton,	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15 0 00
1 sort		
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12 2 00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	3 0 00
Hollands	per ditto	2 2 00
In Cases,	none	
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1 2 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	11 0 00
Bundle,	" "	12 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25 0 00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	22 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41¼ seers	none
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5 2 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5 1 00
Ditto 3 sort,		4 2 00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	9 0 00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8 0 00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7 1 00
Ditto 3 sort,		7 0 00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30 0 00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40 0 00
Ghautee,	"	80 0 00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.00
TIN PLATES.	" per " box	21 0 00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12 0 00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10 0 00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13 0 00
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel	
Spirits,	none per " gallon	0 0 00
TURMERIC, Bengal.	none per Surat Candy	32 0 00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10 2 00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28 0 00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1 1 00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16 0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40 0 00
Port,	" "	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	34 0 00
Ditto Red,		35 0 00
Hansia, White,		36 0 00
Rajapoor,		32 0 00
Bengal	per Bag	6 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222 2 00
German Crowns,	per 100	214 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	498 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	480 0 00
Freight to England,	3 £.	
Loose Freight		
To China,	None.	
To Bengal,	None.	

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1ST.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 *adv.*
Books, well selected,	15 "
Boots and Shoes,	*prime cost*
Carpetting,	10 *adv.*
Chintzes, for Furniture,	15 "
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20 "
Cordage and Ca[illegible]s,	10 "
Cutlery, fine [illegible]y's,	*prime cost*, to 5 "
Earthern [illegible]re,	10 *discount*
Glass [illegible]re,	15 *adv.*
Gl[illegible]s,	15 *adv.*
[illegible]ocery,	25 "
Gun Powder,	"
Hams and Cheese,	100 *adv.*
Hats, Bicknell's,	P. C. "
Hard-Ware,	15 "
Hosiery, silk,	25 "
—— Cotton,	*prime cost*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	10 "
Ironmongery,	15 "
Jewellery,	*no demand*
Linens and Muslins,	15 *adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and— Horsburgh's,	20 *adv.*
Mathematical Instruments,	10 *adv.*
Marine stores,	10 *adv.*
Millinery,	20 *adv*
Music, new,	20 *adv*
Oilman's Stores:—	20 "
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20 *adv.*
Plate and Plated Ware,	10 *adv.*
Saddlery, Gibson	20 "
Shot Patent,	*no demand*
Snuffs,	*no demand*
Stationary,	P. C. "
Tin-plates	P. C. "
Toys,	10 to 20 "
Watches,	20 "

AVERAGE OF EUROPE INVESTMENTS.

From the Madras New Price Current.

Method of ascertaining the average rate per cent. to be paid for Europe Investments.—Multiply the several amounts of invoices by the rates per cent. advance, place the products under one another and add them together.

Divide the above sum, by the sum of the several invoices, and the quotient will be the average rate per cent.

N. B.—If any invoices are at a discount, multiply as above, but deduct the product, or the sum of the products, from the sum of those that bear an advance; then divide the remainder by the total amount of the invoices and the product will be the average rate per cent. at which the investment should be purchased.

EXAMPLE.

Let the Invoices be—

Ale and Beer ...	£. 100	at 75 *per cent adv.*	
Boots and Shoes ...	50	.. 25	..
Confectionary ...	30	.. 25	
Hams and Cheese ...	40	.. 65	
Stationary ...	... 50	.. 10	
Perfumery ...	... 40	.. 10	
Woolens ...	... 40	.. 10	
	AND		
Glass & Earthen Ware ...	50	.. 20	*per cent. disc.*

Then	100	× 75 *adv.* =		7500
	50	× 25 ..	..	1250
	30	× 25 ..	..	750
	40	× 65 ..	..	2600
	50	× 10 ..	..	500
	40	× 10 ..	..	400
	40	× 10 ..	..	400
				13400
	50	× 20 *disc.*	..	1000
Total	400			4,00)124,00

ANS.—AVERAGE. . 31 *per cent. advance.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1820.

This morning the H. C. Chartered Ship Brothers, anchored in the Harbour having left England on the first of May.

Passenger per Brothers.—Mr. Arden.

The overland dispatch that left Bombay on the 10th of December 1819, had arrived.

The Albinia, with Sir Evan Nepean on board had arrived safe.

The New Recorder may be hourly expected in the Lady Borringdon.

In addition to the other Chartered Ships we find the following Free traders mentioned, viz. the England, and Thalia.

The Katherine Stewart Forbes, left England for this place a few days before the Brothers.

Thistlewood and several of the other conspirators have been hung, and many transported.

Parliament met on the 27th April, the Kings speech has been kindly sent to us, but we cannot delay our Extra for its insertion as we are anxious to safe the Post.

Gazette Press.

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